



 Research Article

PREPARATION FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY BASED ON DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING OF FUTURE PRIMARY CLASS TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the types of critical thinking, critical thinking in the preparation of future primary school teachers, and critical thinking is the concept of objective thinking, which combines various types of human intelligence.

KEYWORDS

Critical thinking, educational activity, deductive thinking, inductive thinking, analytical thinking, investigative thinking, systematic thinking, creative thinking, convergent thinking, synvergent thinking, conceptual thinking, metaphorical thinking.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization of the information space, openness, and increasing mass communication are creating a diverse thinking environment in society. This misleads a person who does not have a special social opinion and attitude. The task of modern pedagogy and psychology is to educate a person

who thinks and works independently and actively participates in society's life.

In the concept of the development of the higher education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030[1], "increasing attention to the quality of personnel training in the humanitarian and

pedagogical directions, the curriculum in the directions and specialties of pedagogical education and revising and improving programs based on advanced foreign experience, forming the skills of using modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process of students studying in this direction, improving the infrastructure of pedagogical education, to all general education schools in the region's delivery of highly qualified professional pedagogic personnel who have mastered foreign languages" is defined as a priority task[1].

It is known that, at present, a person's mental intellectual level does not depend on how much knowledge he has acquired or how much information and evidence he keeps in his memory but on his ability to distinguish the necessary knowledge through critical thinking. After reviewing the information, the ability to come to an independent solution determines the level of his mental intelligence.

Today, there is a great need in our society for a person with the ability to think critically: who can analyze the expressed opinions and opinions, who can hold a dialogue, who can determine the essence of the problem and alternative ways of solving it, who can distinguish the truth that can always be verified. , formation of a person who can draw correct conclusions based on hypothesis and personal opinion is one of the leading problems of the education system of our country.

The main part. According to the "Pedagogical" encyclopedia [2], "critical thinking is a concept

that represents an objective way of thinking that incorporates various types of human mental activity.

Critical thinking is a complex process of combining ideas and possibilities with creativity, rethinking and reconstructing concepts and information. It is also a process that takes place simultaneously at several levels of active and interactive cognition. The owner of a critical opinion is less affected by tricks, because he has his own system of views, he is free from various dangers" [2].

In critical thinking, ideas and their importance are examined from the perspective of diversity and compared to other ideas. This is the highest level of thinking, which is a mental activity that focuses on analysis, comparison, interpretation, application, argumentation, innovation, problem solving, or evaluation of the thought process [3].

Thinking is common to all people, and each person has a set of unique knowledge and skills. In other words, each person can adopt and develop different thought processes [4].

Thinking is not innate but developed later. Although individuals' personal and cognitive characteristics predispose them to prefer one or more specific types of thinking, people can develop and practice any type.

Although thinking is traditionally interpreted as a definite and bounded activity, this process is not simple. In other words, there is no specific way to perform thought processes. Several specific methods of operational thinking have been

identified. Therefore, the idea that people can present different ways of thinking is supported today. On the other hand, it should be noted that each type of thought is more effective for specific tasks. Certain cognitive activities may benefit more from one or another type of thinking.

In psychology, several types of human thinking are distinguished. We will discuss them in detail below.

1. Deductive reasoning. Deductive reasoning is a type of thinking that allows you to conclude a series of ideas. In other words, it is a mental process that begins with the "general" to reach the "specific". This type of thinking focuses on the cause and origin of things. This requires a detailed analysis of aspects of the problem to generate conclusions and possible solutions. This is a thought process that is widely used daily. Humans analyze everyday objects and situations to conclude. For example, if someone comes home and finds that their partner is not there, this may indicate that they have gone somewhere. At that point, the person may go to see if their keys or their partner's shirt is in its usual place. If you realize that these elements are missing, you will have more evidence to think that it is missing, deductively deducing this conclusion.

2. Critical thinking. Critical thinking is a mental process based on analyzing, understanding, and evaluating the way knowledge is organized that tries to represent things. It is classified as highly practical thought. Through this, knowledge is used to arrive at the most effective and valid conclusion. Critical thinking thus evaluates ideas

analytically to arrive at concrete conclusions. These conclusions are based on the person's morals, values and personal principles. Thus, through this type of thinking, the ability to know is combined with the personality characteristics of the individual. Therefore, it defines not only the way of thinking, but also the existence. Adopting critical thinking directly affects a person's functional capabilities, as it makes them more intuitive and analytical, allowing them to make good and wise decisions based on specific events.

3. Inductive reasoning. Inductive reasoning defines a counterfactual way of thinking. Thus, this way of thinking is characterized by the search for an explanation of the general. A dedicated section for extensive summaries. It looks for distant situations to make them similar and thereby summarizes the situations. Therefore, the goal of inductive reasoning is to study evidence that allows us to measure the probability of evidence, as well as the rules for creating strong inductive arguments.

4. Analytical thinking. Analytical thinking consists in analyzing, breaking down and separating information. It is characterized by being orderly, that is, it provides a rational sequence to follow. In this way, analytical problem-solving begins with the general and breaks down its specifics to fully understand it. It is always focused on finding the answer, so it is a very decisive type of thinking.

5. Investigative thinking. Investigative thinking focuses on investigating things. He does it carefully, with interest and determination. In this

sense, this type of reasoning includes both interaction and knowledge processes. Investigative thinking requires a way of thinking. It continuously develops questions and solutions. It's a mix between creativity and analysis. That is, part of the evaluation and verification of elements. But its purpose does not end with the exam itself but requires the formation of new questions and hypotheses based on the examined aspects. As the name suggests, this type of thinking is fundamental to research and development and the evolution of the species.

6. Systematic thinking. Systems thinking is the type of thinking that occurs in a system made up of different subsystems or interrelated factors. It consists of a highly structured way of thinking that aims to understand things more completely and simply. Try to understand how things work and solve problems that cause their features. This is a complex idea that has been applied to this day in three main directions: physics, anthropology, and socio-political directions.

7. Creative thinking. Creative thinking includes knowledge processes that can be created. This fact encourages the development of elements that are new or different from the rest by thinking. Thus, creative thinking can be defined as the acquisition of knowledge that is characterized by its originality, flexibility and fluency. It is one of the most valuable cognitive strategies today because it allows us to formulate, structure, and solve problems in new ways. Developing this type of thinking is not easy, so some techniques will allow you to achieve it. Most importantly, morphological analysis, analogies, animated

ideas, color inspiration, empathy, the 635 method and the Scamper technique.

8. Synthesis of thinking. Synthetic thinking is characterized by the analysis of the various elements that make up things. Its main purpose is to reduce ideas on a certain topic. It consists of the types of thinking that are important for personal learning. Synthesis thinking allows elements to be retained in memory as they undergo a generalization process. It is a personal process, in which each forms a significant whole from the parts presented by the subject. In this way, a person can remember several features of a concept while covering them more generally.

9. Questioning, thinking. Inquiring thinking is based on questions and questioning important aspects. Use questions to gradually learn the specifics of the topic at hand. In this way, questioning thinking defines the way of thinking that arises from the use of questions. There is never a shortage of this reflection, because it is this element that allows you to develop your thinking and gain information. Through the raised questions, information is obtained to conclude. This type of thinking is mainly used to deal with topics where the most important element is information that can be obtained through third parties.

10. Different thinking. Dichotomous thinking is also called lateral thinking. It is a type of thinking that is constantly discussing, questioning and looking for alternatives. It is a thinking process that allows you to generate creative ideas by exploring multiple solutions. This is the antithesis

of rational thinking. As the name suggests, its main purpose is based on breaking away from previously established solutions or elements. In this way, it adjusts the type of thinking closely related to creativity. It consists of a type of thinking that is not naturally seen in humans. People tend to associate similar elements with each other.

11. Convergent thinking. In turn, convergent thinking is the opposite of divergent thinking. Divergent thinking is posited to be controlled by neural processes in the right hemisphere of the brain, while convergent thinking is controlled by processes in the left hemisphere. He cannot imagine, seek alternative opinions, or ask questions, and usually settles on one idea.

12. Synvergent thinking. This recent concept, coined by Michael Gelb, represents a combination of divergent thinking and convergent thinking. As such, it is a way of thinking that incorporates the elaborative and evaluative aspects of convergent thinking and connects them to the alternative and novel processes associated with divergent thinking. Developing this mindset allows creativity to connect with analysis, positioning itself as a mindset with a high potential for effective solutions in multiple areas.

13. Conceptual thinking. Conceptual thinking involves the development of problem-solving and self-evaluation. It is closely related to creative thinking and its main goal is to find concrete solutions. However, unlike divergent thinking, this type of thinking focuses on looking at pre-existing associations. Conceptual thinking

involves abstraction and reflection and is essential in various scientific, everyday and professional fields. Similarly, it is characterized by the development of four basic intellectual operations:

Supraordination: refers to the connection of specific concepts with the broader concepts included in them.

Infraordination: is the interconnection of specific concepts included in broader and generalized concepts.

Isoordination: deals with a certain relationship between two concepts and aims to identify the specific characteristics of concepts through their relationships with others.

Exception: consists of identifying elements that are distinguished by being different or not the same as other elements [5].

14. Metaphorical thinking. Metaphoric thinking is based on establishing new connections. This is a very creative type of thinking, but it focuses on new relationships between existing elements rather than creating or acquiring new elements. With this type of thinking, it is possible to create stories, develop imagination, and create new connections between well-differentiated aspects that share some aspects through these elements.

15. Traditional thinking. Traditional thinking is characterized by the use of logical processes. It focuses on the solution and seeks to find similar real-life situations to find elements that may be useful for solving it. It is usually developed

through strict and pre-designed schemes. It is one of the foundations of vertical thinking, where logic has a unidirectional role and develops a linear and consistent path. This is one of the most used types of thinking in everyday life. It is not suitable for creative or original elements, but it is very useful for dealing with every day and relatively simple situations.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it is important to learn to know and develop various types of critical thinking in the continuous preparation of future primary school teachers for educational activities based on the development of critical thinking. This fact allows the full use of human cognitive abilities and the development of different abilities for different problems.

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